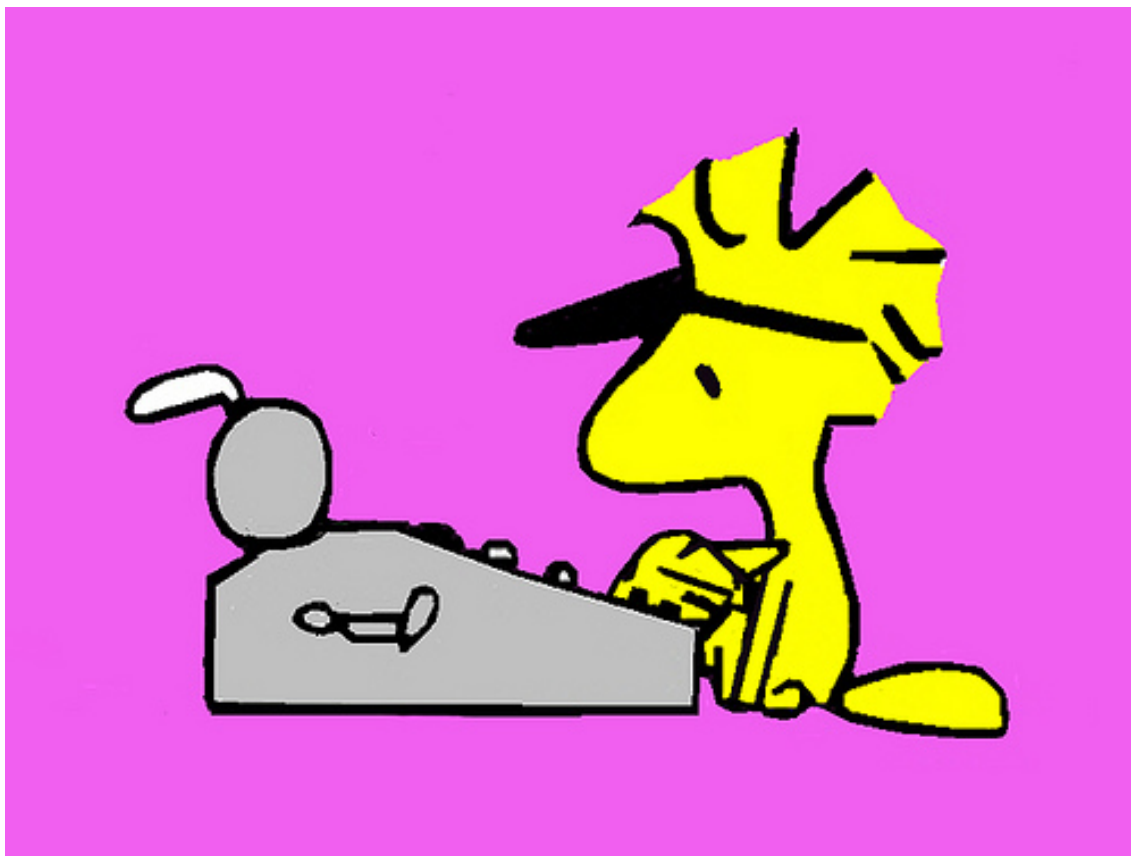


English language



BUSINESS ENGLISH

2

FIRST TERM

... pages

PARALLEL PAPERS

TEACHER: EUGENIO FOUZ

STUDENT:

<i>Student's last name and first name</i>	
<i>Marks.- 1st/2nd/3rd term</i> <i>DATE:</i>	
05 notebook	
10 test	
04 behaviour (oral marks, punctuality, attitude)	
20 control	
05 notebook	
20 control	
06 attendance (active)	
30 PROGRESS exam (reinforcement, revision exam)	

ESL 2. first term

Irregular verbs I

be was/were been- ser, estar
begin began begun- empezar
bring brought brought- traer; llevar
broadcast broadcast broadcast- emitir señales de sonido
buy bought bought- comprar
catch caught caught- coger, atrapar
choose chose chosen- elegir
come came come- venir
cost cost cost- costar
cut cut cut- cortar

**

do did done- hacer
draw drew drawn- dibujar
dream dreamt/dreamed dreamt/dreamed- soñar
drink drank drunk- beber
drive drove driven- conducir
eat ate eaten- comer
feel felt felt- sentir
forbid forbade forbidden- prohibir
forecast forecast forecast- prever, predecir
forget forgot forgotten- olvidar

**

give gave given- dar
have had had- tener, haber
know knew known-saber, conocer
mean meant meant- significar, querer decir
meet met met- encontrarse; conocer
quit quit quit- dejar, abandonar
read read read- leer
say said said- decir
see saw seen- ver
sell sold sold- vender

**

sit sat sat- sentarse
sleep slept slept- dormir
steal stole stolen- robar
take took taken- coger
teach taught taught- enseñar

think thought thought- pensar
understand understood understood- comprender

**



ESL 2. first term

List of Regular Verbs I

agree agreed agreed- acordar
answer answered answered- responder
ask asked asked- preguntar
behave behaved behaved- comportarse
believe believed believed- creer
call called called- llamar
cancel cancelled cancelled- cancelar, suprimir
correct corrected corrected- corregir
change changed changed- cambiar
check checked checked- comprobar, verificar

**

follow followed followed- seguir
label labelled labelled- rotular, etiquetar
learn learned learned- aprender
like liked liked- gustar
look looked looked- mirar, parecer
love loved loved- amar, encantar
manage managed managed- manejar, dirigir
mark marked marked- marcar

match matched matched- unir, asociar

**

mention mentioned mentioned- mencionar

miss missed missed- perderse, echar de menos

need needed needed - necesitar

pass passed passed- pasar, aprobar

practise practised practised- practicar

protect protected protected- proteger

provide provided provided- proporcionar

purchase purchased purchased- comprar

push pushed pushed - empujar

rain rained rained- llover

relax relaxed relaxed- relajarse, descansar

Conjugation of verbs

*Conjugate the present simple tense of the verb TO SPEAK in the interrogative form. Translate one form into Spanish language

DO I SPEAK?
DO YOU SPEAK?
DOES SHE SPEAK?: ¿habla ella?
DO WE SPEAK?
DO YOU SPEAK?
DO THEY SPEAK?

*Conjugate the present continuous (or progressive) tense of the verb TO LEAVE in the negative form. Translate one form into Spanish language

I AM NOT LEAVING
YOU ARE NOT LEAVING
SHE IS NOT LEAVING
WE ARE NOT LEAVING
YOU ARE NOT LEAVING
THEY ARE NOT LEAVING: ellos no están yéndose

*Conjugate the present simple tense of the verb TO BE in the affirmative form. Translate one form into Spanish language

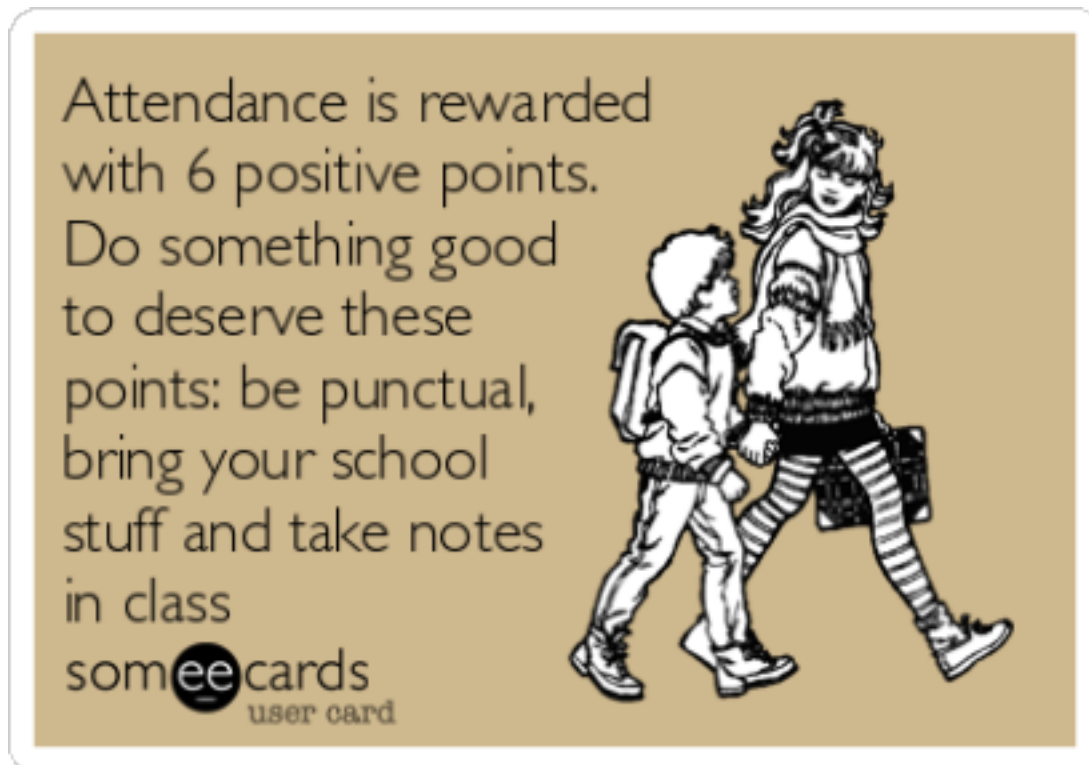
I AM
YOU ARE
SHE IS
WE ARE
YOU ARE
THEY ARE: ellos son /ellos están

*Conjugate the past simple tense of the verb TO SEE in the negative form. Translate one form into Spanish language

I DID NOT SEE
YOU DID NOT SEE
SHE DID NOT SEE
WE DID NOT SEE: nosotros no vimos
YOU DID NOT SEE
THEY DID NOT SEE

Reminder on attitude in the classroom

- 1.-Be punctual in the classroom
- 2.-Be quiet
- 3.-Bring your books, dictionaries and copies
- 4.-Speak English (do not speak Spanish)
- 5.-Take notes in your notebook
- 6.-Copy the homework and do it
- 7.-Keep your NOTEBOOK clean and number all exercises
- 8.-Get Parallel Papers
- 9.-Buy all Reading Books
- 10.-Use your English/Spanish dictionary in class and at home



You are expected to attend classes and examinations. Missing classes or any test can't be the rule but the exception.

Remember to visit Aula Virtual (Moe) from time to time.

* Those guys talking non-stop in class are not good students

*Do not copy the tasks from your classmates' notebooks or workbooks. That is unfair

EF

15102015

Introducing yourself and greeting people

Can I introduce myself?.¿puedo presentarme?

Can I introduce you to ...?

Hello, how are you?.Hola, ¿qué tal? / Fine, thanks!.Bien, ¡gracias!

Nice to meet you!.¡encantado de conocerle!

How do you do!.¿cómo está usted? / How do you do!.¿hola, cómo está usted?

**

What do you do?.¿en qué trabaja usted?

I am a policeman / a lawyer.

What about you?.¿y usted?

What about having something to drink?.

Shall we have a coffee?.¿tomamos un café?

Asking to speak to somebody on the phone

A: Good afternoon! John Clarks speaking.John Clarks al habla

How can I help you?.

B: *Good afternoon! This is Samantha Smith.*

Could I speak to Mr.Roberts, please?.¿podría hablar con el sr. Roberts, por favor?

I´m phoning to.llamo para ...

I´m calling about.

A: I´m sorry but Mr. Roberts is not in at the moment.

B: *Could I leave a message?.¿podría dejar un mensaje?*

A: Of course! Hold on, please!.¡desde luego! ¡no cuelgue, por favor!

*

Who´s calling, please?.¿quién llama, por favor?

Thanks for calling.

CUADERNOS
Condiciones de entrega

Eugenio Fouz.
-230417



- *el alumno debe encontrarse presente en el aula
- *cuadernos de anillas y de tamaño cuartilla o DIN A4
- *una etiqueta visible en la portada con nombre, apellidos y grupo
- *los ejercicios numerados en el interior de forma continua y clara
- *fecha escrita del paquete de ejercicios de cada día
- *caligrafía legible
- *ortografía correcta
- *limpieza y orden en la presentación
- *ejercicios originales, es decir, los ejercicios han de ser realizados por cada alumno
[la copia de ejercicios no es admisible]
- *ejercicios bien hechos

Two readings: obesity / emergency

A minute listening

Obesity

Obesity is a problem that is getting bigger and bigger around the world. It really hits rich countries. When people have money, they buy a lot of the wrong food. They become lazy and eat fast food. They also forget about exercise and sit in front of the TV instead. The worrying thing is that more and more children are suffering from obesity. This is a big problem. The number of overweight kids I see today is amazing. I think the reason is quite simple – junk food, video games and the Internet. When I was growing up, I had a balanced diet. I also spent most of my free time outdoors. I spent hours every day on my bike or playing football. Kids today hardly go outside. They are glued to one kind of screen or another – TV, computer or games console.

Emergency

Are you a good person to have around in an emergency? I am, I think. I have a very cool head and I don't panic easily. The most important thing to do in an emergency is stay calm. If you do this, you can think straight and decide what's best to do. Also, if you stay calm, other people might stay calm too. The worst thing to do is panic. Once you panic, things become worse. Of course, it depends on the kind of emergency. For really serious emergencies, you should call the emergency services. That's 999 in the UK or 911 in other parts of the world. My biggest emergency recently was a big one. I pressed the delete button and lost my 3,000 songs in iTunes. Luckily, I had a back-up.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE
Conversation on the phone-

The messages **in bold type** : RECEIVER
the messages *in italics*: CALLER

***Good morning! Martha speaking!**

Hello, good morning! May I speak to Mr. Andrews, please?

***Who's calling?**

Oh, sorry! This is John Berryman. I am calling from the Book Store

***Hold on the line, please!**

...

***Mr. Berryman, I 'm afraid Mr Andrews is not here at the moment.**

I see. Can I leave a message?

***Of course! Go ahead!**

Tell Mr. Andrews to phone 44 990 345 as soon as possible, please!

***All right! Let me see if I 've got the phone number: 44 990 345. Is that right?**

Yes, that's right. Thank you!

***You're welcome! Bye!**

Bye!

EF.-15102016

What do British people like doing at the weekends? (via Woodlands)



What do British people like doing at the weekends ?

The weekends are a time for families in Britain. Often the parents are not at work having worked a five day week from Monday to Friday. Saturdays are a busy time for shops with many families going shopping.

Shopping

Sundays used to be a very special day of the week in Britain. It was the one day of the week for 'worship and rest'. The shops were closed and most people were at home or at church. Popular leisure activities on Sunday used to be going to church and doing odd jobs around the home such as gardening and DIY.

Church

Until a few years ago shops were not permitted to open on a Sunday. Sundays today are becoming like any other day other week with shops open. Some families will now spend their time shopping rather than going to church or they will combine the two activities.

Britain is becoming a far less Christian country with fewer people regularly attending Church. Many Christians believe that Sunday should be kept special, as a time given to worshipping God. They think it is important for Christians to meet together, listen to readings from the Bible and celebrate Holy Communion. Others believe that it is important that families have time to be together. (The shopping hours on a Sunday are less than on any other day of the week.)

How do people spend their free time?

People enjoy various indoor and outdoor activities in Britain.

An Euro stat survey, the EU's statistical office, discovered that people in Britain spend about 45% of their free time watching television, 24% of their free time socializing, 22-23% on sport and hobbies, and 10% on other activities. Other

popular leisure activities are listening to the radio, listening to pre-recorded music, reading, DIY, gardening, eating out and going to the cinema.

Television

The most common leisure activity in the UK is watching television. The average viewing time is 25 hours per person per week. Almost all households have at least one television set. The proportion of households using satellite, cable or digital television was 44 per cent in 2002. Many television programmes are about wildlife, animals, holidays, cooking and gardening. All these things are much cherished by British people.

Radio

People in Britain listen to an average 15 hours and 50 minutes of radio each week.

The only radio I listen to is the Top 40. I like to find out who is number one in the pop charts each week.

"My parents listen to the radio in the mornings and when we are having our evening meal."

(...)

Entertaining

The second most popular activity in Britain is visiting or entertaining friends or relations.

"Mum and Dad go out and visit friends at least once a week. Sometime me and my brother go too. Every Wednesday after school James and I go to see our gran."

Cinema (Movie house)

Britons made 123 million visits to the cinema in 1998 making it the most popular cultural activity in the UK.

"I like to go to the cinema with my friends at the weekend whenever there is a good movie on."

Eating out

Eating out has grown in popularity, with British people spending in 1999 an average of £5.63 per person per week on food (excluding alcohol) outside the home.

"We go to McDonalds at least once a week. Sometimes we have a pizza delivered to our house. Occasionally we will go to a restaurant."

(...)

Decálogo de urgencia para un examen



NO IPODS, IWATCHES,
MOBILE PHONES,
MP3/4 PLAYERS
NO POTENTIAL
TECHNOLOGICAL/WEB ENABLED
SOURCES OF INFORMATION
Possession of unauthorised items, such as a mobile
phone, is a serious offence and could result in
DISQUALIFICATION
from your examination and your overall
qualification.

Relájese y respire profundamente un par de veces. Recuerde que hablar durante el examen, levantarse sin permiso, tratar de copiar las soluciones está prohibido y es inmoral. Los dispositivos electrónicos, apuntes, recordatorios o cualquier otro material ajeno a la asignatura en el contexto de una evaluación legítima y objetiva están fuera de lugar y no están permitidos

1/Eche un vistazo por encima a la prueba. Compruebe que tiene todos los papeles y escuche las indicaciones del profesor

2/Recuerde poner su nombre y apellidos en la parte superior de la hoja de examen

3/Lea las preguntas de los ejercicios despacio. Lea otra vez más

4/No se ponga nervioso. Este ejercicio es la prueba que va a mostrar una parte de lo que usted ha aprendido. Solo es un examen

5/Escriba con claridad y tenga en cuenta que su caligrafía debe entenderla el profesor. Evite los tachones y el desorden en los ejercicios. No es aconsejable usar *tippex* puesto que suele dejarse el marcado de *tippex* en blanco, olvidado

6/No ofrezca dos versiones para que el profesor elija una de ellas. Es usted quien tiene que elegir

7/Controle su tiempo

8/Numere cada ejercicio con un número o letra y rodee con un círculo cada ejercicio principal { @, [1] }. En caso de necesitar escribir en otra parte del examen, haga una llamada con asterisco o un número pequeño colocado entre parentesis (*).(1) (2)

9/Si va a escribir sobre ese mismo ejercicio en otro espacio nuevo de la hoja de examen, deje un aviso en el punto en que abandona el escrito y anote algo parecido a esto SIGUE EN FOLIO BLANCO 2 o *SEE NEXT PAGE*

10/Revise su examen antes de entregarlo (ejercicios hechos, errores, *tippex* en blanco, nombre y apellidos, fecha)

Eugenio Fouz
1122016

Functional language ESL 2 (2.5)

Asking for information

Could you tell me...?:

Do you know...?:

Do you happen to know...?: ¿sabe usted por casualidad...?

I'd like to know... : me gustaría saber ...

I'm interested in... :

I'm looking for...

Thanking

Thanks / thank you so much: gracias / muchas gracias

That's very kind of you:

You shouldn't have: no tenía que hacerlo (gracias)

I really appreciate that!: se lo agradezco mucho

Replying to thanks

You're welcome: de nada

Not at all: de nada

Anytime: en cualquier momento / cuando haga falta

Offering

Can I help?:

Do you want me to...?:

Would you like (me to)...?:

Responding to offers

Yes, please: Sí, por favor

That would be lovely:

That's okay, I think I can manage: está bien, creo que me arreglo yo solo

Thanks for the offer, but...:

[cf. Alex Case, *Using English com*]

Small talk

[via wisegeek.com](http://via.wisegeek.com)

Small talk is meaningless conversation in terms of content, but is often seen as socially important in certain situations, or context. In many English-speaking countries, it can be viewed as rude or unfriendly not to participate in it. Non-personal comments about non-controversial subjects are usually considered as appropriate for this type of conversation.

Discussing the weather with people who you don't really know is an example of small talk that many of us are very familiar with on a daily basis. We may chat about the weather with the cashier at the supermarket or with the attendant at the gas station. Making conversation like this may also be related to the situation such as waiting in line. People in the line may comment to others about how slow it is in the post office or bank that day, for instance. People also chat with people we may see every day but don't really know, such as those they share the elevator with at work.

Small talk is common at parties when guests may know the host but not each other. It is considered rude not to mingle and speak with other guests at social functions, so talking about inconsequential subject can break the ice and get guests chatting. Compliments are often used to accomplish this, such as one woman at party complimenting another on her dress. Guests at the buffet table may talk about the types of food offered as they place items onto their plates.

Some people like small talk because they find silence uncomfortable and/or they enjoy communicating verbally. Others enjoy meeting new people and use it to start conversations. Some people don't like these kinds of conversations at all, and often dread going to parties at least partly because of it.

When making small talk, especially with strangers or those you don't know very well, it's important to observe certain socially acceptable conventions. First, all subjects should be general and not personal or about controversial topics. Second, while compliments are acceptable, they shouldn't refer to the person's body or sound like a pick-up line.



Basic Manners



Manners are taught as soon as your child understands what you're saying. Also, children will need coaching and reminders on manners throughout their childhood. It's best to give positive reinforcement, that is, when your child does something right, let them know. When your child does something wrong, do not be negative about it, but gently tell them how it is best done and why.

10 Basic Manners for Kids

1. Waiting their turn and not interrupting other people when they are speaking. No one can be heard if there are too many voices at once. Gently tell them to wait until someone is done speaking, and then ask their question. Be sure and give your child your full attention when you are done speaking so as to reinforce their positive behavior of waiting their turn. While your child is patiently waiting, hold their hand or put your arm around them to let them know you are aware of their presence.

2. No name calling. Even if it's in "fun", name calling hurts. Instead of labels, ask your child to explain what the behavior is that bothers them.

3. Always greet someone when they come over to your house. Depending on your level of formality, you can teach your child to shake hands with adults who come over, but it's not necessary to shake hands with other children. But, your child should always say, "hello" or "hi" when someone visits so that the guest feels welcome.

4. Say, "Please" and "Thank you" often. It shows respect and appreciation. In addition, if they are thanked, then say "You're welcome".

5. Clean up after yourself. Whether at home or at a friend's house, always pick up after yourself. It's their mess, so they need to clean it up. If your child does leave a mess, remind them that they need to clean up before the next activity can begin, and stick to it.

6. Good sportsmanship. After playing a game (sports, cards, board game) , no matter the outcome, be pleasant. If your child wins, tell them to not gloat or show off, but be kind. If they lose, don't sulk or get mad, but be a good sport and tell the other child(ren) "good game" or speak well of them.

7. **Take compliments courteously.** If someone praises your children, teach them to be gracious and say, "thank you", and avoid putting themselves down or pointing out flaws.

8. **Opening doors for others.** When going into buildings, allow elders to go first and open the door for them. When preceding others into a building, don't let the door slam in the face of those behind, but hold the door until the person behind can grab it. Also teach your children that if someone holds the door for them, then remember to say "thank you".

9. **Exiting/Entering etiquette.** Elevators: allow those in the elevator to exit first before entering the elevator. Same with buildings or rooms - if someone is exiting the building or room through the same door you are entering, let them exit first.

10. **Respect differences.** When people do things differently from your family because of diversity in culture, race, or religion, then teach your child respect. Point out how interesting it is or how different families do different things. Families have their own traditions or rituals and it is important and has meaning for that family. "

[taken from : <http://www.drdaveanddee.com/manners1.html>]

Perfect day

Lou Reed

Just a perfect day
Drink Sangria in the park
And then later
When it gets dark, we go home

Just a perfect day
Feed animals in the zoo
Then later
A movie, too, and then home

Oh, it's such a perfect day
I'm glad I spent it with you
Oh, such a perfect day
You just keep me hanging on
You just keep me hanging on

Just a perfect day
Problems all left alone
Weekenders on our own
It's such fun

Just a perfect day
You made me forget myself
I thought I was
Someone else, someone good

Oh, it's such a perfect day
I'm glad I spent it with you
Oh, such a perfect day
You just keep me hanging on
You just keep me hanging on

You're going to reap just what you sow
You're going to reap just what you sow
You're going to reap just what you sow
You're going to reap just what you sow

SAMPLE OF CONJUGATION LEXICAL VERBS
(regular verbs)

Conjugate the present simple tense in the NEGATIVE form of to ASK.preguntar
(translate one form into Spanish)

I do not ask.yo no pregunto / You do not ask / She does not ask
We do not ask / You do not ask / They do not ask

agree agreed agreed- acordar answer answered answered- responder ask asked asked- preguntar behave behaved behaved- comportarse believe believed believed- creer call called called- llamar cancel cancelled cancelled- cancelar correct corrected corrected- corregir change changed changed- cambiar check checked checked- comprobar, verificar

follow followed followed- seguir label labelled labelled- rotular, etiquetar learn learned learned- aprender like liked liked- gustar look looked looked- mirar, parecer love loved loved- amar, encantar manage managed managed- manejar, dirigir mark marked marked- marcar match matched matched- unir, asociar
--

- 1.Conjugate the present simple tense in the AFFIRMATIVE form of to CALL.llamar
- 2.Conjugate the present simple tense in the INTERROGATIVE form of to ANSWER.responder
- 3.Conjugate the present continuous tense in the NEGATIVE form of to LOOK.mirar
- 4.Conjugate the past simple tense in the NEGATIVE form of to CHECK.comprobar
- 5.Conjugate the future simple tense in the AFFIRMATIVE form of to LOVE.amar, querer
- 6.Conjugate the present simple tense in the NEGATIVE form of to LEARN.aprender
- 7.Conjugate the past simple tense in the INTERROGATIVE form of to LIKE.gustar
- 8.Conjugate the future simple tense in the NEGATIVE form of to FOLLOW.seguir
- 9.Conjugate the present simple tense in the INTERROGATIVE form of to MATCH.unir

The Story of St Nicholas (the original Santa Claus)



The real St. Nicholas lived in Turkey, he was bishop of the Turkish town of Myra in the early 4th century. It was the Dutch who first made him into a Christmas gift-giver, and Dutch settlers brought him to America where his name eventually became the familiar Santa Claus.

However, he is a very popular saint in England where there are almost 400 churches of St. Nicholas, more even than churches of St. George, England's patron saint. Many different stories are told to British children about Saint Nicholas, here is just one:-

Long long ago, in the days when Saint Nicholas was alive, there lived a kindly nobleman. He had a beautiful wife and three pretty young daughters, and all the money his family would ever need. But one day, the mother of the family, who was a sweet gentle woman, became very ill. The nobleman was frantic! He summoned the town's only doctor, a very old, very wise woman, who knew all there was to know about herbs and magic.

The old woman tried all the cures she knew, but she could do nothing to save the poor woman. Finally he called for the priest to come, but by that time his poor wife had passed away. The nobleman was in despair! He missed his wife so much that he lost his head. He wasted all his money away on silly projects and useless inventions. He became so poor that he had to move his family out of their castle and into a little peasant's cottage. Meanwhile his daughters were growing up. Poverty was difficult for them, but they remained cheerful and strong. They soon learned to do their own cooking, cleaning and sewing, and they took care of each other.

All three girls were very pretty. In time each of them fell in love and wanted to get married. But they couldn't because their father was so poor. He had no dowry (a sum of money or some valuable property) to give to the prospective husband's family. He felt he had failed his own children, and he became even more sad and gloomy.

Now, Saint Nicholas happened to live in the same area. The kindly saint had dedicated his whole life to doing good deeds, and was always on the lookout for someone in need. One night the saint came riding through the town on his white horse looking for the house of the nobleman and his three daughters. He rode up to the cottage and peeked in through a chink in the wall. That same night, the daughters had washed out their clothes by hand, and hung them up in front of the fireplace to dry. There were the stockings, three pairs, hanging right on the chimney. Inspiration struck Saint Nicholas. From his pouch he took out three little bags filled with gold coins. One by one he threw the bags down the chimney, so they landed in the stockings of the three daughters. The nobleman, worried about his daughters' futures, had terrible trouble falling asleep a night and was still awake. He heard the clip clop of the white horse as the saint was leaving, and peeked out of the door. He called out to Nicholas, but he had already disappeared into the dark night.

When the daughters woke in the morning, they found their stockings filled with plenty of money for their dowries. When they went to tell their father, they found him sleeping peacefully with a smile on his face. Saint Nicholas had taken care of all his worries. And so, through the goodness of Saint Nicholas the three daughters were able to marry the men they loved, and the nobleman lived on to be a happy grandfather.

St. Nicholas is a very hard-working saint, being the patron saint of children, merchants, apothecaries, pawnbrokers, scholars and mariners. He is reputed to be able to calm storms and rescue sailors. Even pirates have been known to claim his protection. Over the years he has become known as Santa Claus and even his now traditional red costume can be traced to Coca Cola advertising in America!

The tradition of hanging up the stocking is still followed in the British Isles. It is left out on Christmas Eve, along with mince pies, sherry and carrots for Santa and his reindeer, and even today most children are in bed way before midnight waiting for Santa to visit.

The stocking is opened by excited children on Christmas morning. Nowadays the gifts Santa Claus brings can be quite elaborate, in Victorian times it was traditionally fruit, nuts, sweets and coins.

THE AFTER EXAM PAGE

ESL 2 (2.1)

ESL 2; FIRST TERM - CONTROL 20

Try to avoid using informal expressions. Nevertheless, as we could hear in the **audio exercise**, namely the listening activity included in the control, there are certain words or formulas like these: *alright*, *OK*, etcetera. Remember this: ****okey** is not the right option, but **okay** or rather **OK** (in capital letters)

If you continue an unfinished exercise in a new sheet of paper, please use an asterisk between brackets (*), numbers (1) (2) or letters (a) (b) in both places to let me know where I will have to search for the missing part. In other words, mark the place where you leave the exercise incomplete with one of the symbols mentioned above and do the same thing in the place where you intend to do that exercise. You may write a clear, short message like: "see page 2", "see page 3" or "**see next page**".

The demonstratives are only four : "**this, these, that, those**" [and not ****"me"**, "you", "him"]

Whenever you are asked to write down the skeleton of a verb you cannot write the infinitive form only but the whole thing: **to say said said (decir)**

Ordinal numbers must not be a problem any longer: ****Thursday** is not a day of the week. The correct way to write it is: **Tuesday** (martes), **Thursday** (jueves)

To conjugate verbs in English language you will need to learn the Spanish verb conjugation before. Revise Spanish language grammar to understand English verbal tenses. **I have told** means "*yo he dicho*".

In English there is not any verbal form like ****I ´m tell**". One verbal tense is the present simple as in "**I tell you a lie**" (*te cuento una mentira*) or "**I ´m telling her**" (*se lo estoy diciendo a ella*).

The simple past tense with lexical verbs (regular verbs and irregular verbs) needs the auxiliary verb DO in the past for the negative and interrogative form (DID) and the infinitive without "to" of a verb. So, we will say or write: *John ´s nephew **didn´t see** his brother in the cinema (el sobrino de John no vio a su hermano en el cine)*

In the **listening activity** try to concentrate on what you hear, make some notes in a rough copy or margin of the examination paper. Later on, revise the spelling (escritura, caligrafía) of the words you wrote. Then, search for the meaning of the message.

Ordinal numbers: **thirteenth** [and not ****thirteenth**], **twelfth** [and not ****twelveth**].

Do not conjugate the present simple tense in the affirmative form of a verb using the emphatic do. Use the auxiliary do for the negative and the interrogative form.

[***I do tell, you do tell, she does tell*] WRONG

Say: ***I tell, you tell, she tells, we tell*** RIGHT

Copy words in a notepad to remember their spelling and meaning. Study lists of **skeleton of verbs**.

Do not forget to learn **adjectives**, **linkers** (so, therefore, then, however, but) and **idiomatic expressions** (by the way, little by little, by heart)

A noun is not a verb. For instance: *complain* (verb), *complaint* (noun)

Several words have a difficult spelling such as **acceptable** (not ***“aceptable”*), **success** (not ***“sucess”*), **business** (not ***“bussines”*). Also, **bye bye** or **goodbye** (not ***bay bay* or ***good bye*) Get a notepad to jot down these confusing words. Learn them by heart.

by heart.de memoria / *complain*(v).quejarse / *complaint* (noun).queja / *then*.entonces, luego / *by the way*.a propósito, por cierto

Do not forget **the study of basics** such as numbers, pronouns, verbal tenses.

Use the dictionary everyday [Haven't you looked for the meaning of *“therefore, nevertheless, little by little yet?”*]

Read texts in English (newspapers, online magazines, readers)

Listen to English language **podcasts** from the BBC every week.

Visit the @moodle page of English language regularly

Be good & good luck!

EF. 11122015

Reminder (recordatorio)

May 15th, 2017.-Monday



1/Attendance is a must. In class you must behave correctly, namely participate in the activities, listen to the teacher, be silent, follow the rules in the school, follow the teacher's suggestions, etcetera

2/Every day you attend classes you will add a positive mark of 1 point until a maximum of 6 points. These points count positively for you. However, every time you miss a session or you do not behave well, one of these points will be lost

3/You must be punctual. Be in the classroom on time. Do not arrive late. On the other hand, do not leave the room before the session finishes

4/It is better for everyone to be polite. Try not to be rude

5/Once the teacher is in the classroom you should be ready to pay attention, do exercises and take notes

6/Get your stuff ready on the table: textbook, notebook, pencil, ball pen, Parallel Papers, Reminders, rubber, dictionary, reader, photocopies, A4 papers, handbooks and so on

7/Aula Virtual (@moodle) is a parallel classroom session. It is your duty to visit the digital classroom at least once a week.- Depending on the subject matter (English language, Ethics, Latin) there are packs of wordlists, skeleton of verbs, slides, photographs, articles and so on. To learn things you must visit this place regularly

8/There will be plenty of examinations, controls, tests, surprise tests, exercises, dialogues, handouts, worksheets or whatever for you to be evaluated. For this reason, missing classes is the worst idea to learn, to practise and, eventually, to pass

9/Cell phones or any other electronic device are not allowed in the classroom. If you need to use it, always ask previously for permission to the teacher. If the teacher lets you grab the phone, do that outside the classroom, in a neutral zone

Eugenio Fouz.-

15.5.17